NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE VOSGES. PUREE REPORTS OF THE BATTLE-A VICTORY CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES.

Tours, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870. A dispatch from Epinal, dated last evening, reports sharp fighting yesterday between Raon L'Etape and Bruyeres, in the Department of Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about 9,000 men. The French force was not so large, and had much less artillery than the Germans. The fighting lasted all day, and when night put an end to the conflict the event was undecided. The French retained the position; which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. Gen. Dupre, the French commander, was slightly wounded during the engagement.

VERSAILLES, via BERLIN. Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870. 1 Advices from Depenfields state that a Baden brigade, on Thursday, defeated the French Gen. Dupre, commanding a force of regulars and large masses of riflemen. Dupre was wounded and his army dispersed.

CARLSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870. The following has been received by the Duke of Baden: "The Baden troops wen an engagement near St. Remy, with one French corps of the line and the Gardes Mobiles. The battle lasted from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., when the French were routed and fled toward Rambervilliers. The Badeners report the French force to have been double theirs, numbering 14,000 men, with batteries, under Gen. Pethevin. The Bois des Jumides were carried with the bayonet. Three French charges were repulsed. The German loss was 20 officers and 410 men, killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was thrice greater. The Germans took 60 officers and 600 unwounded prisoners, and bronacked on the field. It was a glorious day for the Badeners."

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS. THE FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS CROSSES THE RHINE-BENSANCON AND LYONS THREAT-

> 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Oct. 9, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin writes on the 6th inst.: "The Fourth Reserve Division, under Gen. Von Schmeling, crossed the Rhine on the 2d inst. at Neuenburg (12 miles northeast of Mulhouse) unopposed; and forming with the landwehr of the Guards, the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Werder, is marching on Bensanpon and Lyons. Schlesstadt, New-Brisach, and Belfast will be masked or taken."

PARIS TO BE BOMBARDED THIS WEEK-THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCING INTO NORMANDY-NEU-BREISACH BOMBARDED - ACTIVITY OF THE FRANCS-TIREURS.

Tours, Oct. 9, 1870.

It is confidently stated that the bombardment of Paris will begin early this week, and that the cannonade will be preceded by a formal demand for the surrender of the city. Batteries of heavy siege guns have been placed on the hills between Sevres, St. Cloud, and Bougival. A mortar battery at St. Cleud threatens the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées.

A railroad train loaded with siege guns was threwn from the track near Vitry, on Friday, and four Frenchmen living in that neighborhood were arrested on suspicion of having willfully loosened the rails. The redoubt of Pierrefitte, near St. Denis, has been abandoned by the French, the position

The Prussians seem to be determined to advance sending their grain and cattle further south, and placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Prussians. There are no Prussians in the Department of the Aube. The Prussians again threaten Gisors, where they were repulsed by the National Guards a

New-Breisach having refused to surrender, the Prussians yesterday opened a cannonade at several points with eight guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence.

The Prussians are at Dreux in force. Prussian scouts were seen near Pithiviers on Saturday where the French waited an attack. The Prussians are massed near Etampes. On Friday several columns passed through Ferte St. Croix for Etampes.

The following dispatches from various quarters show that there have been more successful skirmishes by France-Tireurs with the Prussians: Voves, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

This morning at 5 o'clock the Francs-Tireurs attacked two squadrons of hussars and two companies of Bavarians, who were barricaded in the streets. After a sharp combat the enemy retreated; we took 57 prisoners and 94 horses, and many were killed and wounded. Our loss was triffing.

HAM, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870. Twelve hundred Prussians have been repulsed from St. Quentin by the Naiional Guard. The Prussians were forced to fall back upon Ribemont.

LILLE, Oct. 9, 1870. St. Quentin is now open, the town people having gallantly withstood an attack by 1,200 Prussians. The Prefect Anatole Lafarge bade the people rise enmasse and defend the place. He then assembled the laborers and armed them from the gunsmith shops, and marched outside of the city. Barricades were raised near the canal, which were held for five hours against the incessant attack of the Prussians who retired with severe loss to Ribemont. The townsmen also suffered considerably and the Prefect was

The Garde Mobile and the artillery of the Department of Haute Garoane have started for Belfort.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

LATEST NEWS BY BALLOON-ADVENTURES OF THE BALLOONISTS-NARROW ESCAPE OF GAMBETTA-PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Tours, Oct. 9, 1870. Charles W. May of Paris, formerly of New-York, and William W. Reynolds of New-York, furnish the on Friday morning:

When about 800 yards up, the wind died away, fered severely. the balloon remaining stationary over the Prussian camp. Musketry was fired at the balloon, as were

During the trip, which lasted five hours, several

out ballast and rise again each time. They finally landed at Roye, in the department of the Somme. where they were received warmly by the people on account of their being Americans. They lost sight of the Gambetta balloon at about 3 o'clock on Friday. It landed at Mont Didien and they were joined by M. Gambetta at Amiens, whence they continued their journey by special train with him to Tonrs. Along the route M. Gambetta was enthusiastically

welcomed by the people. The balloons were to have

left Paris two days sooner, but were prevented by

the lack of wind. The voyage of M. Gambetta from Paris is full of adventure. The balloon came down to the ground just outside of the walls of the city; threw out ballast, and rose, passing slowly over the Prussian lines; came down again near Creil; saw the Prussians, and were forced to throw out ballast, traveling sacks, and shawls; rose slowly again, a shot just grazing the bair of Gambetta. Near Mont Didier the balloon came down among trees, and was torn. M. Gambetta and party got a conveyance, and went to Amiens. Just the other side of the woods in which they landed

were the Prussians.

Messrs. May and Reynolds report that the Parisians are determined on the defense of the city, which was quiet and orderly. The voyagers add that it is mpossible for the Prussians to capture Paris except through famine. The appearance of Paris is much as usual. The shops are opened daily, but are closed earlier than before the siege, as are also the cafes. The Garde National are constantly drilling, and are full of desire to fight to the last. Louis Blane and many other persons of distinction were present when M. Gambetta took his leave. The Americans in Paris also bade farewell to Messrs. May and Reynolds. Mr. Washburne was in good health. Their balloon was private property, and was conducted by M. De Revilliod, a French marine officer, whose coolness and skill is much lauded. There were pigeons in the balloon, which have been let loose to return to Paris.

The Americans by balloon brought Paris journals to October 7, which notice the intended departure on that day of the two balloons.

"Lacrite" calls the attention of the Government to the fact that an American General, asserted to be in Paris, means to defeat the Prussians and cut off their supplies, and says that such a General as Sheridan, with 30,000 cavalry, could easily accomplish this. An official military report of the 6th of October shows that all is quiet around Paris save toward the Park St. Cloud, where the cannons of Mont Valèrien have caused the Prussians considerable loss. Near St. Denis, Gen. Bellemare has just caused the ecupation, in sufficient force, of a semi-circular intrenched camp, rendering that side of the city im-

pregnable. The diplomats still remaining in Paris met at the Papal Nuncio's to examine the condition they are placed in by the refusal of Count Bismarck to permit them to send out couriers unless their dispatches are opened, to which the diplomats unanimously refuse to accede. This is to be signified to Count Biemarck, and if he persist the diplomats will be forced to suspend all communication with their respective Governments.

The Journal Official publishes the answers of all the prefects to the circular issued by the Minister of the Interior at the date of the declaration of war. These dispatches prove, contrary to the assertions made at the time, that the sentiment of the people was vastly in favor of peace.

More pamphlets containing imperial correspondence have been published. Some of it is of a very scandalous nature.

On the 5th of October there was much cannonading around Paris. The enemy, under the cover of a thick fog, endeavored to make movements, but were defeated by the sharp watch kept by the forts. The enemy were dislodged from Bengival and other vil-Normandy. The people in that province are lages by shells. On the other side of the city skir- for the battalion. M. Cremeaux delivered a patriotic mishes took place, but no engagement. The Pays says there are still many spies in Paris who manage

to convey information to the enemy. The Gaulois says that in nearly all parts of Paris good water is obtained by sinking wells, as is proved by experiments just made. Economical neasures are now closely studied in Paris. There are fewer gas lamps in streets and shops.

Extreme care is taken not to waste food. The poor elasses receive by order of the authorities for two sous a large bowl of soup and a piece of bread. When it is evident the parties are very poor, they are fed gratis. Much horse flesh is eaten. The Figure complains that while Paris is undergo-

ing siege, the inhabitants of Versailles treat the Prussians over-courteously, and says surely this is not true. The ladies who flock to hear the Prussian bands play must be women of ill-repute. The mitrailleuses now made are not such as were

first used, of whose construction the Emperor has the secret. They now make the Montigny. Francetircurs have been organized in Paris.

THE BELEAGUERED CITIES.

DESPERATE SORTIES PROM METZ-THE FRENCH DRIVEN BACK WITH GREAT LOSS-BAZAINE'S OFFER OF CAPITULATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Oct. 9, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Metz telegraphs on the 7th inst: "This afternoon at 1 o'clock Bazaine made a desperate attempt to break through the Prussian environment in the direction of Thionville. During the previous evening the Prussians had driven the French from the village of Ladonchamps, and had established outposts in Stremy, Petit-Estampes, Grand-Estampes,

"Bazaine, under cover of a thick fog, advanced his troops and commenced an attack for the recovery of Ladonchamps. Having engaged the Prussian artillery, he made a dash for Petit and Grand Es-Estampes, annihilating the outposts and throwing great masses on their supports. When these villages had been occupied, Bazaine sent forward a large body of troops on the right, close to the Moselle, which advanced up the valley until checked by Prussian cannon from both sides of the river, and finally stopped by the advance of two Landwehr brigades of the Tenth Army Corps, which occupied a position opposite Grand and Petit Estampes. The following account of their trip in a balloon from Landwehr distinguished themselves greatly; a Paris, which place they left at the same time with fusileer battalion of the 58th Landwehr Regiment M. Gambetta, both balloons having risen at 11 o'clock | was nearly exterminated; other battalions of the same regiment and of the 59th Landwehr also suf-

"Finally, at 41 o'clock, the French were driven back from all their positions by a general advance of also cannon, the party in the balloon distinctly Landwehr and the Tenth Army Corps. There was hearing the whiz of the balls. The Prussians used much bayonet fighting in the villages. Gen. Von fusees, endeavoring thereby to set fire to the balloon. Brandenstein, commanding the Fifth Landwehr Di-Ballast was thrown out of the balloon, and it moved vision, was wounded. The Prussian victory was complete; their loss in killed and wounded was considerable, but that of the French was attempts were made to land, but the presence of the heavier. The French sent out all their field artillery

and Steloy. The whole Prussian Tenth and Third Army Corps and Landwehr Divisions were engaged, Gen. Von Voight of the Tenth Army Corps command-

ing. The French made simultaneously a feigned attack on Vousy, Chienlies, Charly, and L'Orine, to the north-east of Fort St. Julien, which was repulsed late in the evening."

The same correspondent telegraphs from Noisse ville, 8th inst., 8 a. m.: "The French army, during the night, have accumulated in large masses on the eastern slope of St. Julien, toward Mey. The Prussian outposts are drawn back, the reserves drawn up, and artillery crowns every eminence. Shells from Fort St. Julien come crashing into Noisseville. A furious cannonade is taking place to the southward, near Colombey, Mercy-le-Haut, and Pettre, the French fire coming from Fort St. Privat."

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin writes on the 6th inst.: "An emissary from Bazaine has asked Bismarck to allow him to retain Metz and remain neutral during the hostilities. This was declined, but the same agent was permitted to proceed to Wilhelmshöhe with a view to further negotiations. No other interview has since occurred between him and Bismarck, but negotiations are continually going on.

The Staatsanzeiger says that Bazaine's protracted defense at Metz is largely due to political motives; that the Marshal deems it his duty to preserve the army for the future government of France. When invested, he had 22,000 horses, but little forage; hence his sorties for forage for the cavalry and battery horses. Admitting his great stores of food, the Staatsanzeiger does not anticipate an early surrender. "The siege of Soissons is advancing favorably for

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

GARIBALDI'S RECEPTION AT TOURS-ARRIVAL OF GAMBETTA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! LONDON Oct 9 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Tours telegraphs this day: "Garibaldi arrived here at 7 this morning. The Archbishop, almost concealing his robes in a paletot, accompanied Crémieux to receive him. The Archbishop shook the hand of Garibaldi, who said: 'We must now everthrow the superstition of monarchy, the cause of all disasters to France.' Garibaldi is suffering a great deal from the wound in his foot, and he can only walk by leaning on the arms of friends.

"Gambetta arrived at noon during a storm of rain, with thunder and lightning. He was warmly received at the station, but was driven in a cab to the archbishop's palace. He is invested with the most extensive powers by the government at Paris."

GARIBALDI'S RECEPTION-ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEER'S AT TOURS-THE ELECTIONS IN-DEFINITELY POSTPONED-MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF PARIS.

Towns, Oct. 9, 1870. Garibaldi arrived here before he was expected. An officer offered to escort him with his troops, but Garibaldi replied he was not accustomed to an escort. He added that he hoped to meet that officer again on the field of battle, helping drive the enemy from the Republic. Garibaldi then went to the Prefecture, where, though much fatigued, he received the members of the Government and the Prefect. At that moment a battallion of Francs-Tireurs, loudly cheering, entered the yard of the prefecture, demanding that Garibaldi review them, and shouting "Vive Garibaldi," "Vive Republique," and requested M. Glais Bizoin to give Garibaldi an embrace discourse, and the crowd separated, shouting for Garibaldi and the Republic. Before the battalion left, Garibaldi made a brief speech to them, in which he said, "We shall meet again on the battle-field to rid France of the invader." Garibaldi also excited a great sensation in Marseilles, and enormous crowds accompanied him to the depot.

One hundred and fifty American volunteers arrived in Tours to-day, and marched through the streets carrying the American and French flags. They were warmly greeted by the population.

An official decree defers the elections to the Constituent Assembly until France is free from invasion. It is understood that vigorous measures are to be enforced enabling an offensive movement for the relief of Paris. It is reported the besieged are prepared to second such a movement.

FURTHER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

GAMBETTA SENDS A FRIEND TO BISMARCK-HOPES THAT PARIS WILL BE ENTERED BY DIPLOMATIC CONCESSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 9, 1870. g The special correspondent of the TRIBUNE at Berlin writes on the 6th inst.: "Gambetta has sent an intimate friend to Bismarck, authorized to make certain statements. Notwithstanding Favre's failure, Bismarck is personally desirous to enter Paris by negotiation, an event which he believes still possible, while the King and Moltke have no faith in diplomatic success."

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY UNSATISFACTORY.

BERNSTORFF REPLIES TO GRANVILLE-THE SHIP-MENTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION PROVED-PRECEDENTS CITED AGAINST GRANVILLE'S POSITION-PRUSSIA'S HOPE RESTS ON THE OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Oct. 9, 1870.

The controversy between Prussia and England concerning the violation of neutrality by the export of arms to France is growing more and more serious. Count Bernstorff's delay in replying to Earl Granville's last communication created the belief that Prussia had abandoned the discussion. A long dispatch sent to the Foreign Office today explains that the delay was due only to hopes of peace which have now disappeared. It reviews the whole question at great length and with ability. It points out that the English Government has shifted its ground. First, it required proof of the alleged sending of supplies to France. When proof was furnished, Earl Granville then declared the traffic legitimate and the Customs authorities powerless to stop it, while imputing to Prussia a desire for a "benevolent neutrality" from England.

Bernstorif denies intimating such a desire; reminds Granville that he (Bernstorff) had pressed, on the one hand, the satisfactory knowledge that English opinion was on the side of Prussia, and, on the other hand, his regret that such opinion had no greater influence on the Government. "I have not asked England to transgress neutrality in favor of Prussia; but I maintain that her neutrality, while in-Prossions in the vicinity compelled the party to throw and infantry, supported by the forts of St. Julien | tended to be impartial, becomes in its practical

effects a neutrality benevolent and partial toward France, permitting French agents to buy up in this country, under the eyes and with the cognizance of the British Government, great quantities of arms and ammunition. Sworn testimony proves that 150,000 stand of arms were exported to France since the 30th of September, and that a number of manufactories, especially in Birmingham and Lon-

don, are working day and night for French agents.

I have presented authenticated copies of contracts

between the French Government and English houses,

and proof that the export of arms and ammunition

is thoroughly organized in several British ports. "The British Government admits that it has the power to stop this export, but insists that the practice is not to exercise that power except in English interests. Two examples prove the contrary. First: Wellington's letter to Canning in 1825, saying England's usual practice prohibits such export. Not prohibiting is a breach of neutrality.' Second: Orders issued in 1848 to the Customs authorities to prevent the exportation of arms for use against Den-In direct contradiction to this is the order issued to the same authorities on the 8th ult., ' not in any case to delay the shipment of arms or ammu-

" Earl Granville further alleges difficulties in the way of effectively supervising such export, but regulations for this purpose already exist. In France, the complaints then made that Prussia during the Crimean war allowed the transportation of arms, are now renewed; but at that time they were shown to be unfounded."

After refuting several other suggestions of Granville, Bernstorif concludes : "As for the hope expressed by your Excellency that the German people will, in a cooler moment, judge less severely the attitude of the British Government, I regret that after your Excellency's note of the 15th ult. is added to the knowledge that our enemy is being daily equipped with British arms, I cannot share such I can only trust that the known aympathy of the English people may produce a change for the better."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE PARIS GOVERN-MENT-SPAIN UNSUCCESSFUL IN HER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS-THE ARMIES OF BELGIUM

A proclamation of the Paris Government, dropped by a balloon and found by the Germans, is as

The Paris Government of National Defense regard the esolution of the Tours Government as the result of an error. It is opposed to the decree of the Government of National Defense, which alone is binding. The adjournment of the elections will be maintained until they are

possible throughout the Republic GARNIER PAGES, JULES FAVRE, GRN. TROCHU, E. PICARD, JULES SIMON, E. ARAGO, JULES FERRY, LEON GAMBETTA, HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Paris, Oct. 1, 1870. The armies of observation in Belgium have been isbanded.

Minister Sagosta informed the Spanish Cortes yes terday that the Spanish Government had represented to England and Russia the desirability of mediaon, but both declined interference. England, however, was willing to facilitate an interview between Count Bismarck and M. Favre. Spain then applied to Count Bismarck and met with a refusal.

Advices from Compeigne say that the town has been stripped by the Prussians, and that even the curtains to the bronze statues have been carried Marshal McMahon will be unable to bear removal for several weeks. Gen. Urich has nearly completed his report of the siege of Strasbourg.

ENFORCING NEUTRALITY.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT-REGU LATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF FOREIGN WAR-VESSELS IN AMERICAN WATERS. Washington, Oct. 8 .- An extraordinary ses

sion of the Cabinet was called at noon to-day, and ontinued in session about three-quarters of an hour. Secretary Fish submitted the following proclamation, which was approved and issued :

By the President of the United States of America: By the President of the Critical States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 2nd day of August, 1870, my proclamative was issued, enjoining neutrality in the 1 resent war between France and the North-German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties, and of the citizens of the United

And, Whereas. Subsequent information gives reason to

the porties, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war:

Now, therefore, I. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United states of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observation upon the ships of war or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observation upon the ships of war or privateers, or merchants' vessels of the other belligerent, lying within or beling about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in volation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe. And to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided. I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its affice, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, or roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, as a station or place of teasort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment. And no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of yar, or privateer of either belliger either of which cases the admits of the children in carest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States, for the purpose of repair, shall continue within such port, harber, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless, within such 24 hours, a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom; in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extend so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previous quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters of the United States more than 24 hours, by reason of the successive departure from such port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters of the United States more than 24 hours, by reason of the successive departure from such port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters of more than one vessel of either belligerent; but if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerent shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerent shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerent shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the r

No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to stake in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to earry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or, in case the vessel European port of her own country; or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam-power, then, with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer, in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ships of war or privateer shall, since last thus shipped, have entered an European port of the Government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof I have bereunte set my hand and No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall

an European port of the longs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Course of the City of Washington, this equals day of October, in the year bore at the City of Washington, this equals day of october, in the year of the Line of the Individual of the Individual City of the City o

By the President. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

TRIBUNE WAR LETTERS.

PROSPECTS OF GERMAN UNITY BADEN AND WURTEMBERG FAVOR UNION-THE DEMANDS OF BAVARIA. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Berlin, Sept. 24 .- Berlin had the other day

an excitement of quite an unusual character. Severa hundred Bavarians escorted a troop of French prisoners to the eastern fortresses, and in passing through our city were made the recipients of a general ovation. Dinners were given in their honor-the Queen received the offiers, the curiosities of the capital were shown to the soldiers, who were presented with tickets for the several If sympathies alone could form and cement a political bond, the union between the North and South would be an accomplished fact; but Germany has not yet succeeded in achieving this long-desired end. Appreciating the political necessity of a radical change, all parties agree in this con-viction, that the first and last result of the present war must be a united Germany; they widely differ, however, as to the way and means of creating it. The fruits of the present harmony between North and South have been so great that even the majority of the strictest State Rights men have given up their former resistance to a more perfect union. Apart from popular predilections and sympathies there are three States with which North Germany has to count and compromise, viz., Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria. Of these the Grand Duchy of Baden has always been and still is a strong advocate of a united Germany, and would have long ago voluntarily entered into the North German Union had it not been that she and Bismarck feared that France would consider this step as a casus belli against Germany. Now that this calous neighbor is out of harm's way, Baden will not hesitate a moment in her application for admission the North German Confederation. Then the part of Hesse Darmstadt which lies south of the River Main must and will follow suit, as it will be surcounded on three sides by North Germany, and the population of the Grand Duchy has always been in favor of such a step. Thus far Baron Dalwigk, the Minister, a warm admirer of Napoleon, and an inveterate enemy of Bismarck, has been able to defeat, or at least to frustrate, the popular wishes, but after this war he cannot stem the popular current.

In Würtemberg the former Minister, Varnbüler, who opposed the Union, has been removed, and the Governnent itself has found out that it will serve its best interest by becoming a member of the North German Confederation. It has consequently most politely answered the Prussian invitation to a conference, which is now held at Munich, for the purpose of consulting a mutual plan of unification. The great majority of the Wilrtem berg people long for an intimate union with the North, and the stronger the bonds are which embrace North and South, the more satisfied they will be.

Thus, in fact, the only difficulty lies with Bayaria. This singdem of about 5,000,000 souls is too small to be powerful and independent and too large to be trifled with. As electorate and in its present form it has always been in arms against the progress and intellectual devel opment of Germany, a strong bulwark of ultraentane designs and Polish attacks, and a sti endiary or vassal of France. Bavaria, for the first lime in her history, in this war sided with the national cause, and finds her new position not only gratifying but also very advantageous for her own aggandize ment. The King is a romantic, well-meaning youth of 25 years, reads and performs Schiller, preferring, however, the role of Posa to that of bloody Philip, and admires Wagner's music of the future which is best produced at Munich. In the beginning of the war he was disp to proclaim King William Emperor of Germany, but his Ministers interfered and the music of the future they wish to have performed bears quite a different character They try to make as much capital as possible out of their participation in the war, and to negotiate with North Germany, as if Bavaria was her peer. In their draft published the other day they do not ask for a onfederation even, but for a loose alliance with the North, to be entered into and broken off at will by any of the contracting parties. In short they wish to pre serve their state sovereignity with as much anxiety as the State of South Carolina did under Calhoun and his disciples. Thus they insist upon six votes in the Council of the North German Confederation, in which Prussia being five times larger than Bavaria, has only 17 out of all. If the other smaller states obtain an increase in their votes in the same ratio, Prussia would only have 17 out of 58 in all, and could at any time be neutralized by an alliance of the smaller states.

Secondly, Bavaria wishes to share the prerogative of the King of Prussia as military chief of the North German Union in nominating members of the War Committee, and thus to take the initiative in all matters apperances, be at all times submitted to the members of the Council of the Confederation. If this demand were accepted it would be impossible to have diplomatic negetiations at all, as the secret could not, and probably never would, be kept. In short, the whole Bayarian plan is more intended for disunion than for union; it advocates the latter and necessarily creates the former. Iustead of entering into the North German Confederation, and extending it to a German Confederation, it wants to have the first dissolved and a new union voted for by the whole people. If this proposition were acceded to, Gernany would endanger if not lose her present, however imperfect, constitution, and jeopardize her prospects for a better and more perfect union. All over Germany the Bayarian plan has been sentenced as a still-born result of State-right illusions and incapacity. It appears, however, that the Munich gentlemen themselves are about to withdraw their draft, and are willing to treat on other terms. Otherwise it would be unintelligible why Minister Delbrück, President of the Chancellorship of the North German Confederation, and the right hand of Bismarck, has, on the invitation of Bavaria, gone to Munich for the purpose of arriving at a clearer basis of negotiations. This conference, in which the Würtemberg Minister also takes part, is now in session, and its result will be known in a few days. It is, however, already certain that Delbrück will never admit the dissolution of the North German Confederation, but that he will not treat Bavaria unless she consents to become one of

RAISING THE BLOCKADE. TERRIBLE TORPEDO ACCIDENT-CONDITION OF THE CHANNEL. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAMBURG, Sept. 24.-Intelligence has just been received of another dreadful torpedo accident that occurred yesterday at Cuxhaven, by which several more valuable lives have been lost. It appears that th steamer Neuenfelde had returned from the mouth of the Elbe with a considerable number of terpedoes on board, which she had been sent out to remove and convey to the military depot at Cuxhaven. Before she had time to land them, several officers of the Landwehr, belonging to the coast defense division, came on beard to inspect them, and probably incautiously handled them, for they exploded with a tremendous crash, and the vessel was literally blown to pieces, and sunk in shoal water, the funnel alone indicating the position of the wreck. The captain and four of the crew were killed on the spot, as were also the four officers who came on board to examine these dangerous engines of war, which have caused more injury to the Germans at Bremerhaven, Kiel, and now at Cuxhaven, than to the enemy though it is but fair to suppose that a knowledge of their being placed out along the coast may have prevented the French blockading squadron from making any attempt at landing on German soil. The names of the unfortunate officers of whose services their fatherland is suddenly deprived are: Capt. Von Schöler of the 5th Regiment; Lieuts. Wehler, Mirswa, and Goller, of the 24th Regiment. The only survivors are the engineer, the

boatswain, and a boy.

This sad event caused a deep excitement among the sea-faring population here and at Altona, as it was supposed, before the particulars were known, that all vessels coming in from sea were exposed to a similar catas trophe, which, however, is not the case, as, from the above description, it will be seen that the accident no doubt occurred from want of due caution in handling the torpedoes. Those that are place in the navigable channel of the Elbe, and have not yet been taken up, are sunk at such a depth that ordinary merchant vessels ca sail over them without any fear of coming into collision, and those laid out at sea, which might be daugerous for large ships, have already been for the most part re-moved, while the exact position of the remainder is well known to the pliets now again cruising off the mouth of

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made known officially to the neutral States, the navigation of the Elbe and Weser has again con a considerable number of neutral vessels have aircady arrived at Bremerhaven and Hamburg. Efficient steps are also making to replace the buoys and beacons without delay all the way down the river, and the lightships have been sent down and will again resume their statio at the mouth of the Elbe either to-day or to-morrow. It must, however, be observed, that raising the blockade only applies to the free arrival and departure of vessels under a neutral flag, and that German ships still continue to be expesed to the risk of capture The blockade lasted one month. The French papers valued the damages done to the German commerce at 5,000,000 francs per day. This admission is the more important to German shippers, as the damages of about \$1,000,000 per day to be assessed for this item cannot be well contested by the defeated enemy. It was adding insult to injury that the French captured only 26 helpless

The leading merchants of Hamburg and Bremen, however, care less to impose a fine upon France than to im press the principle upon her that private property of the subjects of one belligerent be exempt from seizure and from any molestation by the armed vessels of the other. This principle, with the assistance of Count Bismarck, they will force France to adopt as one of the conditions of peace. As the United States and Prussia were the first Powers which, in their Treaty of 1785, acknowledged the same doctrine, the Germans expect the hearty cooperation of American statesmen and merchants in their agitation for the above purposes. The Rebel privateers in your last struggle fully showed that the question was a very practical one for the United States. Whether the profits arising to you out of a European war will be large and per suavive enough to make your Government refrain from a participation in these reformatory steps is a matter to be decided by you; but in the opinion of the well-wishers of your country, as well as in the interests of both nations, it would be sound policy to cooperate once more for the benefit of humanity and for cutting of the warfare. If, after the conclusion of peace with France, the United States should join the German efforts for a revision of the Paris Treaty of 1856, which Mr. Seward proposed to have amended with the above point of view, and for a consequent introduction of the principle that private property should be free from capture into the law of nations, it is expected here that the objections which England, the only resisting Power left, has always made to this wholesome reform, may finally be over

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN. POLITICAL QUIET-THE ACTION OF SENOR OLO-ZAGA-EFFECT OF THE REVOLUTION IN

ITALY. [PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRID, Sept. 22 .- The Republic has now been proclaimed three weeks in Paris, but has not led, as was expected by many, to the establishment of the Republic in Spain. The fact is, the Spanish people are so engressed in the affairs of their unfortunate neighbors on the other side of the Pyrennees that they have neither time nor inclination to look into their own, and so we are passing through a period of intense calm in the political life of Spain. Even the recent Carlist insurrecti failed to create the slightest excitement, nor does the prospect of another contemplated attempt, of which the Government has received information. The papers are calling on the Government to use no gentle measures with the Carlists next time, and there is every reason to believe we shall see some bloody work if they are so foolish as to break out into insurrection again. On some of the prisoners made in the recent movement many curious documents were found. Among them were bonds of the Carlist Loan, signed by Schor Don Cruz Ochoa, one of their deputies to the Cortes. Strange mode this Deputy takes to evince his respect for the national sovereignty! I think it hardly likely the Assembly, which is to recommence its labors on Nov. 1, will be honored with his presence. There is now little or no prospect of the Assembly being called together earlier than the date I have named. Gen. Prim has carried the day in the Permanent Committee against the Republicans and

Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has got himself and his Government into something like a mess," by too hastily proceeding to recognize the new Republic, in direct violation of his instructions; at least, if we may believe Senor Sagasta, the Minister of State. Señor Sagasta says he telegraphed him to maintain simply "officious" relations, and until further advised to follow, in all things, the conduct observed by Lord Lyons. This was the result of a consultation Prim and Sagasta had with Mr. Layard, as soon as the news of the fall of the Empire and the rice of the Republic reached here. They expressed to Mr. Layard their desire to act in entire conformity with taining to war. Last, but not least, she asks that all | England and the other great neutral Powers, and asked diplomatic negotiations carried on for defensive and him to telegraph to London to know the policy the Cabiplied with particulars of the instructions Lord Lyons had received, namely, to continue "officious" relations with the Republican Government, but to delay anything like official recognition until the course of and the will of the Frenchi people should be more clearly developed. This reply was duly communicated by Mr. Layard to Schor Sagasta, and on it the latter framed his instructions to Senor Olozaga, Olozaga, who is distinguished for excess of egotism and political conceit, saw, or fancied he saw, that the prompt recognition of the French Republic would be a good thing for Spain, and he lost no time in according it. In justification of his act, I must say there is a painful discrepancy between his account of his instructions and that given by Senor Sagasta. He says he was instructed to enterinto "official" relations; Sagasta says he telegraphed "officious." Those who pretend to be in possession of the key of the ciphers used in the Ministry of State here say that the same cipher is used for both words. If so, one can excuse Olozaga's act, though it must have struck him as inconsistent with his written correspondence with his Government, and one can hardly imagine he refrained from conferring with Lord Lyons on the subject from the first proclamation of the fatal news of Sedan. Nevertheless, here is his letter to Jules Fayre:

to Jules Favre:

PARIS, Sept.8.—MONSIEUR LE MINISTEUR: On the night of the 6th I received your Excellency's circular of the 5th; I hastened to communicate it on the 7th by post to my Government, giving them also an account of it by telegraph. Before I received your circular the Minister of State in Madrid had sent me the necessary telegraphic instructions to enter immediately into official relations with your Excellency, and he manifested his desire to maintain the good relations which fortunately exist between Spain and France. I believe it unnecessary to add that all my efforts will, as ever, be employed that these relations may be strengthened more and more, to the prosperity and advantage of both nations. Yours, &c.

Salustiano Olozaga.

Jules Favre replied as follows:

Jules Favre replied as follows:

Senon EMBASSADOR: With lively satisfaction I have received the letter you did me the honor to write me, announcing that the Minister of State of Spain had sent you by telegraph the instructions necessary for you to enter upon official relations with the Government of the National Defeuse. Very precious is it to me to receive such a testimony of friendship and confidence on the part of the representative of a country which has so recently taught us the road to liberty. By it I hope we shall jointly advance, and become closely united by community of interests and of hopes. This hour, so cruel for France, is precisely the time when with the greater evidence there is revealed the prudence of a policy which writes in one common bond they averitably sister peoples. munity of interests and of hopes. This hour, so cruer for France, is precisely the time when with the greater evidence there is revealed the prudence of a policy which unites in one common bond three veritably sister peoples, who, to recover their family titles, only waited the signal of liberty. Fermit me, Sohor Embassador, to offer you both in my own name, and in that of the individuals of this Government, the expression of my high consideration, and of my complete affection. Yours, &c.,

JULES FAVRE, Vice President
of the Government, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The entry of the Italian troops into Rome, and the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, are regarded with Intense satisfaction, even in this nominally Catholic country. I say nominally Catholic, for there can be no doubt that Catholicism—or, more properly speaking, Maryology—as it has been understood and practiced in this fossil country for centuries, has passed its zenith, and is fast sinking into the horizon of oblivion, so far as its hold on the minds and the hearts of the people is concerned. Of course the neo-Catholic papers are furious at the occupation of Rome, but nobody minds them. As a the occupation of Rome, but nobody minds them. As a specimen, I give you the following from the Regeneracion specimen, I give you the following from the Regeneracion of the execuminalizated King, after intimating to the of the execuminalizated King, after intimating to the High Pontiff that he should let them enter without resistance, to rob him of his throne, have done so by force against both persons and things. Nobody can say the great Kingdom of Italy has accomplished nothing, for by there and its 400,000 soldiers, unaided by any other maintenance of the many the Italians say, "L'Italia farà da se." this fossil country for centuries, has passed its zenith,

Andrew Clary of No, 69 Greene-st. and Edward Smith of No. 33 Crosby-st. became engaged in a moved, while the exact position of the remainder is well known to the pilots now again cruising of the mouth of the Elbe.

As the ruising of the blockade has now at length been the Spring st. Police Station. fispute with two unknown Italians in Elm-st., near